

# MEMOIRS

## FOR THE

# CURIOUS

### *Cochlearum Americanarum, Marinarum Catalogus.*

*De Cochleis, Neritis, Trochis, &c.*

1. **C**ochlea *Caroliniana*, aure magno fusco *Aet. Phil.* No. 299. p. 1958. 29. *an* *List. Hist. Conchyl. Lib.* 4. Sect. 5. Cap. 1. Fig. 10 ?
2. Cochlea *Jamaic.* alba, crassa, umbilico pulverinato. C. nivea exotica *Column.* aq. 52. Fig. *List. H. C.* l. 4. S. 5. C. 3. Fig. 22.
3. Cochlea *Jamaic.* subflava vel alba crassa. *an* C. subflava unicolor *List. H. C.* l. 4. S. 5. c. 1. Fig. 14 ?
4. Cochlea *Americ.* undis latis & angustis, guttulisque aspersis.
5. Cochlea *Carolin.* aurita, fascijs catenatis nigricantibus, undis fuscis interpositis *Aet. Phil.* No. 299. p. 1957. 28. *an* *List. H. C.* l. 4. S. 5. c. 1. Fig. 4 ?
6. Cochlea *Jamaic.* purpurea fragilis. C. e caeruleo purpurascens *List. H. C.* l. 4. S. 5. c. 3. Fig. 23.
7. Cochlea oblonga *Guineensis* & *Jamaic.* major & ventricosior. *vid.* *List. H. C.* l. 4. S. 5. c. 6. Fig. 34 & 5.

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8. *Cochlea oblonga Guineensis & Jamaic. major & angustior. vid. H. C. l. 4. S. 5. c. 6. Fig. 33.*

9. *Cochlea oblonga minor Americ. fulcis capillaribus fasciatis.*

10. *Cochlea Jamaic. verruculis fasciata. an List. H. C. l. 4. S. 5. c. 6. Fig. 41.*

11. *Nerita Jam. ex albo nigroque tessellatus GAZOPHYL. NATUR. Tab. 13. Fig. 12. Cat. 579.*

12. *Nerita Amer. e nigro rubedine undata. an List. H. C. l. 4. S. 7. c. 1. Fig. 1.*

13. *Nerita Barbad. marmoratus tetradens.*

14. *Nerita Barbad. exiguus viridis List. H. C. l. 4. S. 7. c. 3. Fig. 18.*

15. *Nerita Barbad. instar Plume eleganter maculata GAZ. NAT. Tab. 11. Fig. 4. Cat. 580.*

16. *Nerita Barbad. plumata, fascijs distincta.*

17. *Trochus Jamaic. major muricatus, basi aspero fulcato. List. H. C. l. 4. S. 8. c. 6. Fig. 40*

18. *Trochus pyramidalis rugosus, basi aspero e Fluvio Messisippy.*

19. *Trochus sinuosus, orbibus ac basi muricatis e Messisippy.*

20. *Trochus Jam. costis sinuosis, e virescente versicolor. an List. H. C. l. 4. S. 8. c. 6. Fig. 38.*

21. *Trochus Barbad. magnus ex albo nigroque undatus Mus. PETIVER. 845. GAZ. NAT. Tab. 70. Fig. 9.*

22. *Trochus Jam. minor, altè umbilicatus.*

23. *Trochus Jam. minor, marmoratus, ore quasi denticulato.*

24. *Trochylus Jam. rugosus unidens GAZ. NAT. Tab. 73.*

25. *List. H. C. l. 4. S. 8. c. 8. Fig. 52.*

26. *Unicornu Barbad. medium polyfasciatum marmoratum.*

27. *Unicornu Brasiliense, orbibus fulcatis, strijs fuscis Mus. PETIVER. 736.*

28. *Unicornu Nevicense, gyris cavis G. N. 46. Fig. 7. Cat. 583*

29. *Unicornu Virginianum minus Polyfasciatum.*

30. *Nautilus Barbad. exiguus albus pellucidus teres List. H. C. l. 4. S. 4. c. 1. Fig. 3. Bonan. Suppl. Fig. 46. & 7. Rumph. Tab. 20. Fig. 1.*

31. *Vermiculus Jamaic. rectus maximus an Rumph. Tab. 41. Fig. 3.*

32. *Vermiculus Barbad. albidus, scaber.*

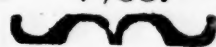
33. *Vermiculus Barbad. tortilis fuscus.*

## De Piscibus Fluvialibus Anglicanis.

An Account of our Fresh-water Fishes, viz. Such  
as are found in Lakes, Meres, Pools, Ponds,  
Brooks or Rivers.

May,

1708.



Seç. I. Pisces Anadromi, or Sea Fish that come up  
Rivers at certain Seasons. Seç. I.

I. **T**HE Salmon. *Salmo vulgaris*. *Salanx Grec.* *Salmo* I. SALMON.  
*Lat. Saulmon Gallic.* *Minsh Hisp.* Its said to re- Its Names and  
ceive its Name a *Saltando* from leaping; others Erymology.  
a *Sale*, it being so frequently pickled, yet many  
Countries call them by different Names, according to their  
Age or Season; as in Switzerland and on the Rhine, from the  
Spring to St James's Day, they call it *Salm*, and from thence  
to St Andrew's the end of November, *Lachs*: With us in York-  
shire the first year they are called a *Smelt*, *Samlet* or *Bradlin*,  
the next *Sprods*, the third *Morts*, the fourth *Fork-tails*, and  
the fifth *Half-fish*, being then half grown, tho some come to  
full growth in less time, and are then called *Salmons*, some of  
which have been said to weigh above pounds.

They copulate Belly to Belly in fresh Rivers, whither they Eggs.  
came before Autum to Spawn; its said they cover their *Eggs*  
in Sand, and when hatcht they grow incredible in a Months  
time, and after that they carry them to Sea.

In Gloucester and Worcester Rivers they are very frequent, Place.  
loving large swift Waters, which Ebb and Flow, and are there  
found in greatest plenty: Our Thames also has a share of  
them.

They feed on Dew-worms, Minnows, Loaches, and other Food & Baits.  
little Fish; his best Ground Bait is a great Garden or Lob-  
worm, and sometimes Oak-worms, Dub-flies, Cod and Clap-baits;

R

he



May,  
1708.

Season.  
Nature.

he also taketh the *artificial Fly*, but he must be large, great wing'd, and a long Tail, resembling the *Adderbolt* or *Dragon Fly*, which he will also take, but you must use a *Trowel*, (as for the *Pike*) for being a strong Fish he will hazard your Line, except you give him length. His chiefest Season of biting is from *May* to *August*, at 9 in the Morning and 3 in the Afternoon, in a clear Water and when the Wind bloweth against the Stream. Its a wonderful sweet Fish, of extraordinary Nourishment, and a great Restorative in *Consumptions*.

SHAD.

Names, Etymology.

2. The Shad. *Alosa vulgaris*. *Alosa*, *Clupea vel Triffa* Lat. *Chiepa Italis*. *Clofe Gallis* at *Bourdeaux* *Coulac*; *Laccia* at *Rome*, in *Spain Saboga*, and by the *Dutch Meyvis*: Its called by the *Greeks* *Thrissa* a *tricon Capillus*, because its Bones are small like Hair, or the Beardy Awns in *Wheat* and other *Corn*.

Description.

It resembles a *Herring*, but is much broader and large, viz. a Cubit long and 4 inches broad; between his Gills and Backfin, it has 4 round black spots; its Scales are large, fall easily off, and are speckled about the edges with black.

Season.

These came from the Sea into the *Seavern* in *March* and *April*, fat and full of Spawn, but in the Month after, return lean and shotten.

N. B.

*Albertus* affirms they are pleased with the tinkling of small Bells, and are allured into the Nets (especially in the Night) by tying them to their sides above Water, which *Rondeletius* also confirms, and if so, its an Argument *Fishes* can hear.

Baits & Food.

They love red Worms of all sorts, Wasps and Gentles; in their Guts Sea Fleas have been found.

Nature.

Its a good Fish, but so full of Bones, that they are dangerously eaten without great Care; some assert their Meat is *Hypnotick*.

SMELT.

Etymology.

3. The Smelt. *Eperlanus*. *Rolebein Germ*. *Spirinchus Schonfeld*. Its called *Viola* from its Violet or sweet smell, and by us therefore a *Smelt*, and *Eperlanus quasi* *Perlatus* from its fine Pearly shining lustre.

Place & Bait.

They are frequently caught with Nets in the *Thames* above *Bridge*, and are found in other great Rivers; they generally lie at the Tails of Vessels, and are angled for with a Gentle at half



half Water, but the Bait which exceeds all others, is himself cut into very small pieces, which will give you sport to admiration.

They are a fine light and easie digested Fish, and best in Nature. Winter when full of Spawn.

4. The Sturgeon. *Sturio*. Some call this also *Silurus*, tho *Schwenckfield* and *Francius* makes them two, others term it *Acipenser* both in Latin and Greek. Esturgeon Gallis. Stoer Germ. Sullo Hispan. Porcelletto Italis.

STURGEON.

Names,

Etymology.

*Sturio* *Julius Caesar Scaliger* affirms is a Gothick word, and brought by them into other Parts of Europe, which *Olaus Wormius* also believes, because *Stur* or *Steer* signifies Large in the Danish Language.

This Fish being rarely caught about London, I shall therefore give you a particular Description of it.

Its Body long and square, with as many rows of pentangular boney Scales; those on his Back rise highest, and are between 12 and 15 in number, reaching only to his Fin, the upper side line runs quite to his Tail, and are about 30, the lower line has much the same number with those on his Back; all these are white in the middle, and armed with strong crooked short Thorns: His Belly flat and smooth; his Snout broad, long, thin and pointed, with small Eyes in proportion to his Bulk, as is his Mouth, which is without Teeth or Jaws, whence its supposed he lives by sucking only: His Tail forked, the upper part much the larger and stronger.

Description.

The Fishermen in *Silesia* observe a greater and a less, one with a blunt Snout, another with a sharp one.

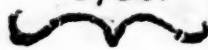
Varieties.

They breed in the Sea, but come for Refreshment into large Rivers about March; they are rarely or never taken with Hooks but in Nets, their Nourishment being Mud, Excrements, and perhaps slimy Animals like Snails, tho in their Entrails only Froth and Gelly has been yet observed. Mr Rogers, Fishmonger, this day shew'd me one caught in the Trent, which weighed 180 pound, and was 7 foot and a half long.

Food, &c.

Its rarely eat fresh, but esteemed as a great dainty pickled, which the Dutch and Germans do, cutting them into Fools and Rands, Barrell'd up with Vinegar, Rhenish Wine, and Sea Water, and so transport them to us in Caggs.

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made.

Its nourishing.

Sect. II.

Welsh Charr.

Description.

Place.

Fishing.

## Memoirs for the Curious

*Petrus Forestus* in his 20th Book, Observation 12. commends the Bones of this Fish in a Rheumatism; its also said to dispel the Cholick.

Of its Rows in *Muscovy* are made *Caviare* or *Caveer*, by freeing them from their Strings and washing with *Wine* or *Vinegar*, then spreading it on a Board to dry; after this they Salt it in a Vessel, mixing it well and mashing it only with their Hands: They then put it into a *Stain* or *Jar*, with a hole at the bottom to let out its Moisture or Pickle, covering it very close and press it well down.

This Gelly or soapy Mass is accounted very nourishing and a great Provocative, by increasing Seed and exciting *Venery*.

Sect. II. Pisces Lacustres, viz. Fish as are only found in Lakes and Meers.

5. The Welch Charr. *Charra Cambrobritannica*. This Fish in *Wales* they call *Torgoch*, which signifies a red Belly which it has.

Mr Ray that great Naturalist took this to be the same with the next, and since Mr Willughby in his Accurate History of Fishes, has given a short Description of this very Fish, with some other particulars relating to it, I here briefly translate them, that such curious Persons who reside in those Parts, may oblige the Publick by clearing this doubt.

This *Torgoch* is of a Trout shape, has a brown Back, with 9 dark broad spaces on the sides, above the spotted line, with as many others of white between, every where sprinkled with dark yellow spots, the first Ribs of his Belly and Back-tail Fins are of a beautiful white.

In *Carnarvanshire* its found in the following Lakes, viz. *Lanberris*, *Llin-Umber*, *Festiniog*, *Bettus*, and in another near *Cassageddor* in *Merionethshire*, where they are smaller and earlier caught, viz. in *October*, and the rest the following Months, as *November Dec. &c.* so that the 2d Lake fishing commences when the first leaves off.

They live in Shoals and are taken in *Tramel Nets* baited with proper Food and cast into the Water, where they leave them whole Days and Nights, for the Fish to come voluntary in, which its said they will only do at these Seasons, and not in



in the Summer, tho they then repair to the Shallows, where they come to Breed, and are frequently seen basking on the Surface of the Lakes.

6. The Red Charr. *Charra rubra*. So called from the colour of its Belly at *Winander Meer* in *Westmoreland*, where every Winter they are plentifully taken: The Fishermen there suppose these to be the Female of the next, which there is little reason to believe, this being twice as big as it, and differs also in having its Flesh partly white, with pale speckles on its Back; whereas the other has red Flesh and black specks.

Red Charr.

7. The Gilt or Gilt Charr. *Charra alba*. Supposedly so called from its Silvery gilt Sides and Belly; they are more esteemed then the last, and accounted the greater dainty; its said they frequently float on the top of the Water in the Summer Season.

Gilt Charr.

8. The Guiniard. This is found in the Lake of *Bala* in *Merionethshire* in *Wales*; as also in *Hulls Water*, a Lake 5 Miles from *Pereth* in *Cumberland*, where they call it the *Schelly*.

Guiniard.

It were to be wish'd, that any Persons skilled in the Knowledge of Fishes, either in *Wales* or the adjacent Countries, would communicate what they know concerning these Lake-Fishes or any others, either in their Rivers or Sea Coasts, as are most particular or rare with them.

N. B.

*Sect. III. Pisces Fluviatiles leves. River-Fishes, and* *Sect. 3.*  
*such as live in standing Pools and Ponds of Water,*  
*as have no Scales.*

9. The Bullhead, Cull, or Millers-thumb. *Gobio Capitatus*. Bull-heads.  
*Bot Cremonensibus. Cop vel Kap Carinthijs. Grobbe Germ. Names.*  
*Gropp Helverijs. Keuling, Kulheit & Kaulheupt Saxonibus &*  
*Misenis. Mul alicubus. Tholimam Tridentinis.*

It takes its Name from the largeness of its Head, which is very big, flat and broad. *Etymology.*

In length it rarely exceeds 6 inches; his Mouth large and round, with small Filey Teeth; little Eyes with golden circles; a yellowish Back with 3 or 4 black rows; each Gil-fin has 3 bristley Nerves round and finely notcht, about the midst of his Belly he has 2 others, somewhat long, small and whitish, with *Description.*



May  
1703.

Place, &amp;c.

Eel.

Viviparous.

Brogling for  
Eels.Bobbing for  
Eels.

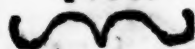
with 4 Nerves, the first largest, the 2d shorter; between his Vent and Tail is another *Fin* of 12 Veins, and 2 on his Back, that next his Head shortest with 5 Nerves, generally blackish with a red Edge; another *Fin* of 17 Ribs, reaches almost to the Tail. At the opening of each Gill he has a crooked Thorn which turns upwards: His Tail round and finn'd, with 11 or 12 branchy Ribs. The *Female* when ready to Spawn is vastly big, and carries her Eggs in 2 black Bags, resembling Dugs.

These are frequently found at the bottom of *Pebbley Rivers*, where they commonly hide themselves under the Stones. They are taken with *Cadus's* and other *Water Insects*, but his principal Bait is small red *Worms*. Its affirmed by some that they certainly devour one the other.

10. The Eel. *Anguilla vulgaris*. So called (*ab Anguis similitudine*) from its likeness to a *Snake*: It has been a great controversy, whether the Generation of this Animal is *Equivocal* or *Univocal*, and tho rarely observed, yet the Learned Doctor *Charleton* in his *Exercitationes* proves the last, and says, he is satisfy'd they are *Viviparous* by several Dissections he has made, and that he once took 11 young ones out of the *Females* Belly, whose Head is less with a sharp Snout; the *Males* bigger with a flat one. They are said to live 7 or 8 years, and out of Water 5 or 6 Days; but not so long with a *South* Wind as a *North*.

There are 2 ways of *Fishing* for *Eels*, proper and peculiar to that Fish alone, the first is termed by some *Brogling* for *Eels*, which is thus: Take a strong short *Rod* and a very strong *Line*, with a little compassed but strong *Hook*, which you must Bait with a well scoured *Red-worm*; then place the end of the *Hook* very slightly in the cleft of a *Stick*, that it may easily slip out. With this *Stick* and *Hook* thus baited, search for Holes under *Stones*, *Timber*, *Roots* or about *Flood-gates*; if there be a good *Eel*, give her time and she will take it; but before she hath gorged it, and then you may conclude, if your *Tackling* or *Hold* fail not, she is your own.

The other way is called *Bobbing* for *Eels*, viz. Take the largest *Garden Worms*, scour them well, and with a *Needle* run a very strong *Thread* or *Silk* thro' them from end to end; take so many as that at last you may wrap them about a *Board* a dozen times at least, then tye them fast with the 2 ends of the



the Thread or Silk, that they may hang in so many long bolts or hanks, then fasten all to a strong Cord and something more then a handful above the Worms, fasten a Plumb of Lead of about 3 quarters of a pound, and then make your Cord sure to a long and strong Pole. With these Worms thus ordered you must Fish in a muddy Water, and you will feel the *Eels* tug strongly at them, when you think they have swallowed them as far as they can; then gently draw up your *Worms* and *Eels*, and when you have them near the top of the Water, hoist them amain to Land; and thus you may take 3 or 4 at a time, and good ones if there be store.

Their *Flesh* is sweet and yields much Nourishment.

Its *Fat* takes away discolourings in the Skin from Blows, &c. Nature.  
Cures Baldness, by causing the Hair to grow, and eases the *Piles*, being dropt into the *Ears*, helps old Pains and Deafness. Virtue.  
The *Livers* with *Bay-Berries* and *Myrrh* hath been successfully given to cause easie Labour.

Their *Haunts* in the Day are usually under the covert of *Tree* Places.  
*Roots*, *Brush-wood*, *Plants* or *Piles* about *Floodgates*, *Wears*, or *Mill-dams*, in hollow holes in *Banks*, &c. They mostly delight in Foul, still Water, or at least such as run very slow with ousy Sand or muddy Bottoms, in *Pits*, *Ponds* or *Meers*.

Bait for him with a young *Lamprey* or any very small Fish, their *Fins* cut off; *Dew worms*, *Earth-worms*, Guts of *Chick-Baits*, *Worms*, or other Fowl cut in small lengths; lean Beef, the brood of *Wasps*. The 4 first take him Day or Night, but most of the rest are properest for Night Hooks.

11. The *Eel pout* or *Burbot*. *Mustela flaviatilis*. This Fish being rarely met with but in the Arches and Eddies of the River *Trent* and *Tame*, we shall therefore give you here a particular Description of it, viz. From one of 20 inches long, Place.  
and from the fore Fin on the *Back* to the *Belly* 4 inches. This Description.  
was of a greenish ash colour, powder'd all over with small round yellowish spots, the Iris of the *Eye* of a blewish colour, having 2 small *Cirri* or *Wattles* issuing out of the *Nose*, near the *Mouth*, and one larger out of the *Jaw*, and 4 *Fins* near the *Gills*; the 2 smaller plac'd foremost, and the larger hindmost, with a strait Line running from the upper part of the *Gills* to the setting on of the *Tail*; having also under the *Belly* a *Fin* reaching from the *Vent* almost to the *Tail*, with another on the *Back* somewhat longer, and a fore *Fin* preceding it.



it; the *Tail* roundish and not at all forked. His Bait is a well scoured *Red-worm*, or what tempts him more a *Gudgion*.

Elvers.

12. *Elvers*. A small sort of *Eels* or *Congers*, found in the *Severn*.

Stone Grig.

13. A *Stone Grig*. So called in *Hartford-shire*; Dr *Morret* separates this from the next, whose difference we should therefore gladly compare.

Lampern.

Description.

14. The *Isis Lampern*, because found in that River near *Oxford*, where they call it a *Pride*, and is thus described: His *Mouth* is cut neither perpendicularly downward nor transversely, but hollow'd as it were between 2 Cheeks, without an under Jaw, after the manner of *Leeches*; it has on each side 7 holes that supply the place of Gills, and on the top of its head one, not exactly betwixt the *Eyes*, which are very little, but more forward in the extremity of the Head near the upper Lip. 'Tis streak'd from the top of its Back down to the small Line on its Belly, which reaches from its Mouth to the Vent. Its Tail ends *Speer* like, with a small Fin near it on the Back. It moves by a winding impulse of its Body, without the help of any other Fins but those on the Tail.

Loche.

15. The *Loche*. *Cobites minor*, barbatula. These are frequently caught in the *New River* by every common Angler, and by them called *Stone Leches*.

Minim.

16. The *Minim*, *Minow*, or *Pink*. *Phoxinus varius*. These are so well known in all *Rills*, *Rivulets* and small turns of Water, to every stripling and young Angler, that its needless here to describe it, or tell him, that with a bit of a *Worm* or *Brandlin* they may easily catch them.

Peal.

17. The *Salmon Peal*. *Salmerinus*. From the redness of its Meat and perhaps from its species. These are so plentifully found in some Rivers in *Wales*, and sold for so little Money, that they often give them to their *Hogs*.

Prickle-back.

18. The *Prickle-Back*, *Pungitius dorso aculeato*. These are also called *Banstickles*, *Sharplings*, or *Stickle-backs*; from its 6 or more sharp Prickles on its Back, which are as a defence from being prey'd on

Prickle belly.

19. The *Prickle Belly*. *Pungitius utrinque aculeatus*. Tho this without distinction by the vulgar is called by all the titles of the last, yet it manifestly differs in having only 3 prickles on its Back, and as many on its Belly; these 2 or 3 last are the common Angling Sport of every little School Boy.



*A Letter of the Sieur Aymon, Minister of the Gospel, and Doctor of the Laws to Mr N. . . . Professor of Divinity in the Protestant University of N . . . giving some Account of the sinister Contrivances of the Popish Doctors, and other ill designing Men, to destroy the Reputation of the said Sieur Aymon, and to deprive him of several Manuscripts of great Consequence, which are entrusted to his Care, in order to have them published in favour and for the use of the Protestant States and Churches.*

**T**HE Matter contained in the following Letter, has made so much noise in the World, that 'tis believed the Curious will be glad to see what the Gentleman concerned therein has to say in his Defence. We shall only add a particular not mentioned in this Letter, viz. That the French King has thought fit to bring an Action against Mr Aymon, and that the States General have given leave to one of their Subjects to act in this Affair as Attorney for his Most Christian Majesty. The Robbing of Libraries is so odious in itself, that a Crime of this Nature ought to find Protection no where : We do not know yet how the Suit has been decided; but this Gentleman sets fourth his Innocence in such natural Colours, that 'tis highly probable that his Adversaries will produce nothing but Clamours against him. This Prosecution sheweth, how much the Roman Catholicks are concerned, that the Authentick Proof of their Forgeries and Prevarications should thus become Publick. We hope shortly to have an opportunity to give a further Account of this Affair.

S

Sir,

S I R,

I Am not much surpris'd to see the Papists to declare openly against me, because they look upon us as their profess'd Enemies: 'Tis their Interest to exclaim against us, and to use their utmost endeavours to stifle the designs of those that oppose them; but I can't but stand amazed to observe, that some among the Protestants, who by the Maxims of their Religion, Conscience and Zeal for the Publick Good, ought to act with more Probity, should be so far prepossess'd by their false insinuations, as to give a rash Judgment (and that in a matter of the greatest Moment) concerning certain Persons who bare a very honourable Character among the Protestant Churches. Sir, I have had several Letters sent to me upon that account, agreeing in the most material Points with what you were pleas'd to acquaint me, relating to the Rumour spread abroad in certain places of these Provinces, since a late Advertisement published in the *Journal of the Common-wealth of Letters* in *June* last, intimating, that certain Papists entertain a shrew'd suspicion, that a Gentleman lately gone from *Paris* into *Holland*, had surreptiously taken along with him from thence several Manuscripts of great Moment.

The Author of this Journal has acted with so much circumspection, as not to give a particular Character of the Person thus suspected; but rather, as I am inform'd from good hands, has refrained from inserting what seem'd to be most reflecting in that Letter sent from *France*, out of which he published that Article. Nevertheless, at the Request of divers of your Friends, and because it so happened, that I had occasion to take a Journey to *Paris* the last Year, I intend to make certain Overtures to you upon this Head, which you may communicate to your Friends, to remove those sinister Impressions which may have been impos'd upon the World by the Calumnies of our Adversaries and Enemies.

I can't guess at the reason why you would not quote that Article out of the *Common-wealth of Letters*, inserted Page 691. which runs thus: *The last Council held by the Greeks at Jerusalem, was taken here (at Paris) out of the King's Library; 'tis a Folio neatly bound in red Turkey Leather and mark'd with the Signet of the Royal Library; 'Tis supposed that*



that this Manuscript was carried off into Holland, and 'tis believed also that this was not the only one; but hitherto we have not been able to discover the Authors of it. Sir, here this Article ends, without saying one word of that pretended *Abjuration* I have been falsely charged with in your Parts, ever since it has been publickly known that I had in my possession certain Manuscripts, the loss whereof is much regretted by the Papists, being apprehensive (and that not without great reason) that they will be produced against them, for they are sufficiently sensible of the disadvantage they are exposed to, if they come to light.

'Tis upon this score, Sir, that I can't much wonder that our Adversaries have endeavoured visibly to blacken my Reputation, since they could not be ignorant, that ever since my return out of *France*, I have laboured with more Assiduity than ever, to combat their Religion, by the help of certain Manuscripts of great Consequence, which have been put into my Hands by certain unknown Persons, as will appear more evidently by the sequel of this Letter.

In the mean while, Sir, I desire you to take notice of the gross and ill contrived Calumnies that have been spread Abroad in these Provinces against my Ministry. If you will be pleased seriously to reflect upon the circumstances they have annex'd to them, you will find them so frivolous, that they ought not to make the least Impression even upon the worst of my Enemies. The falsity thereof is so palpable, that I dare promise my self, that all true Protestants as well as others, who found their Judgments upon the Maxims of Christianity, Prudence and Wisdom, will not be inveighed by such like Calumnies: For let a Man's Eyes be never so much blinded by the Malice and Prejudice of the Age, I am certain that as long as true Reason has the least place left in this World, no body can be so far beyond his right Wits as to imagine that I could officiate in the *Romish* Church at *Paris*, and offer up Incenses to their *Ilois*, in sight of a Million of People, and that not the least advice thereof should be sent into these Provinces, till 7 or 8 Months after I had left *France*; and that only by one single private Letter, the Author of which durst not so much as insert this fabulous story of my *Abjuration* in the *Paris Gazette*, which would have proved a piece of comfortable



table News to the Papists, but that the Contriver thereof was sufficiently sensible, that he would scarce meet with so credulous a sort of People among our Enemies in *France*, as he has found here in our Country among those of our Communion.

I think, *Sir*, this fatal Blindness of those that suffer themselves to be led away by such ill grounded Prejudices, may serve as an undeniable Instance, that even the worst of Calumnies may, by ill designing Persons, be usher'd into the World under the Disguise of some appearance of Truth. 'Tis upon this account, *Sir*, I intend to represent to you what I believe will be sufficient to justify me in the Opinion of every body, which may instruct some and stop the Mouths of the Enemies of our Religion, and of those that spread their Calumnies against me: And this I propose to do, *Sir*, in a few words, since it will prove no difficult task for me, to convince all Persons of Equity and sound Judgments, that these Accusations of the Papists are nothing else but the Inventions of the most malicious of their Party, especially what they would fain impose upon the World concerning my having sent out of *France* into this Country several Manuscripts, and among the rest the Council of *Jerusalem*.

For it is absolutely false, that this *Greek Council* was taken out of the King's Library, during my stay at *Paris*; and it is as false that it was ever mark'd with the King's Signet. There are several Persons who have seen it in *Holland*, and can witness the contrary of what is asserted by these Calumners; and such as are desirous to take a view of it in a certain Place of safety, where it is kept at this time, may be convinc'd of the Truth of what I say; for they will find upon it 3 Signets, or Seals quite different from that of the *French King*. One is that of the Stamp'd Paper of the Emperor of the *East*, who is commonly known among us under the Title of the *Grand Signior of the Turks*; the second, that of the *Patriarch of Jerusalem*; and the third that of *Mr Nointel*, the *French Ambassador*, who resided in the *Ottoman Court* in the Year 1672. and who sent these Decrees of this Council thus authorised to *Mr Arnaud*, Dr. of the *Serbonne*, to make use of them against us: But this Doctor did not think fit to publish them in his Treatise of the *Perpetuity of Faith*, without concealing things that are extant in the Original, by which it will appear

appear, that our Adversaries of the Church of *Rome* have falsify'd some of the Attestations of the *Greeks*, published in their Pieces of Controversies, and that the rest contain nothing that deserves any credit. Sir, the Proofs I have by me are so Authentick, that I think nothing can go beyond it, to convince the World, that the most celebrated among the *Papish* Doctors make not the least scruple to corrupt all manner of Authentick Acts and Records, to the Destruction of Truth and our Religion, to establish their Erroneous Doctrine, and maintain the Abuses of their Idolatrous Superstitions.

It is also most evident, Sir, that this *Council of Jerusalem* was never among those Manuscripts that are commonly shewn or seen in the *French King's Library*, because all the Attestations which the King has caused to be brought out of the *East*, relating to this *Grand Controversie of Transubstantiation*, which has made so great a noise, and continues to do so still, have been delivered to the Doctors of the *Serbonne*, and some other Divines, who have deposited them in certain private Closets; and are never shewn there, except to Persons of known Merits and Learning, and such as have a particular Interest to inspect and examine these Manuscripts. 'Tis for this reason they are not distinguish'd by any particular Signet or Mark, as it is commonly practis'd in Publick Libraries; for they are never intrusted with any body, but who takes such a peculiar Care and Charge of them, that it is impossible they should be convey'd away, without the consent of those that keep the Keys.

There is not a Man of Letters, that has been in the *French King's Library at Paris*, but what knows and can attest it by experience, that if any Man has so much Interest as to be admitted into the private Closet of this Library, to take a view of the Curiosities and Rarities which are kept under the Key in particular Repositories, that no body is left there alone by himself, so much as for one Minute. Now if it be considered on the other hand, that this before-mentioned *Council* is a large Manuscript in Folio, bound up in so strong and firm a Covert, that it can't be bent or roll'd together, and consequently not be carry'd away without being discovered, 'tis evident beyond all contradiction, that it is next to an impossibility, that a Minister, a *New Convert*, over whom, as over a Person that lies



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lies under a great suspicion, the Papists keep a continual watchful Eye, and one who comes from an Enemy's Country into the Secret Closet of the Royal Library, should be capable of conveying thence a large Volume, without being perceived by those that watch and observe every Step he makes, and by the *Swiss* that keep the Guard at the Doors.

How can it possibly be supposed after all this, that a Minister banished out of *France* on account of his Religion, and a Profelite, (such a one as I was) who had left the Communion of the *Romish* Church, should make his Application to the King's Library Keeper, to tell him, that having made a Solemn and Publick Abjuration of the Protestant Religion, before the Cardinal de *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, and given notice thereof to the Clergy of *France*, he ought to admit me to the sight of certain Originals of the *Confessions* of Faith of the *Greeks*, which had been purchased from them by the Ambassadors of *France*, to palliate the Errors and Abuses of the Church of *Rome*. One must suppose the *French* King's Library Keeper not to have been in his right Wits, if he had entrusted me with those Pieces which discover the Frauds of the Popish Doctors, such as they trump up against the Protestant Churches.

I think this is more than sufficient to convince the World of the falsity of what has been laid to my Charge, viz. to have conveyed away out of the *King's Library* the *Council of Jerusalem*, and some other Manuscripts which are of great Advantage to our Cause. Those who challenge these Pieces as their own, ought rather to say, (if they will lay the Saddle upon the right Horse) that there are certain Doctors of the *Popish* Church, who being entrusted with them, and convinc'd of the Frauds and ill Practises of their Brethren, endeavour underhand the Establishment of the Truths of our Holy Religion; and seeing 'twas not in their Power to publish these Manuscripts, which were in their Hands, and so advantageous to us, some among them took care to have them conveyed into our Hands, that so we might make the best use of them, without exposing them to the danger of a Persecution, who, tho they are willing enough to encourage our Cause, do nevertheless think it not seasonable as yet to declare openly against *Anti-Christ*. From all which we may draw this undeniable

Con-



Consequence, that the *Papists* can't accuse me without Injustice, and our People not without the highest degree of Ingratitude; for having in concert with some certain *Nicodemites* of the *Romish* Church, carried off in time of War, and pursuant to our Commission out of the Enemies Camp, so considerable a Spoil, and of the Pains I am daily taking to make the best Advantage of it, for the edifying of our Churches, and supporting by new and indisputable Proofs, the most important and weighty Apologies of our Holy Religion.

As to what relates to that pretended Abjuration wherewith the *Papists* would fain charge me, if they could, I am not obliged, according to the Rules of the Law, to make the least defence against what they alledge, without any judicial Proof; and I desire them to produce any that can be look'd upon as valuable, either within or without any Court of Judicature: Nevertheless, if any of them should have a design to trouble the World with some of their malicious Suggestions in Print, or otherwise: I am very willing you should acquaint all such as are likely to engage in such a Project, that I am, thanks to God, sufficiently provided with what will confound their malicious Endeavours, if they have Impudence enough to trump up such an Accusation against me. And 'tis for this reason, *Sir*, that I am ready to intimate to you some few of these Proofs, wherewith I can easily destroy these Calumnies of my Adversaries; besides which, I keep in reserve many others more considerable, and sufficient to convince even the most incredulous, if there should be occasion to make use of them for my further Justification: For, I think it would be a piece of Imprudence in me, to lay open all my Batteries at once, which I have rais'd on purpose to level the Works of the Enemies of our Religion and of my Reputation, if they are so bold as to come within reach of them.

I am very willing therefore, *Sir*, to acquaint you, that I did not go out of this Country without the knowledge of their High Mightinesses the *States General*, who not only granted me a Pass, but also their Letters of Recommendation and Protection, as far as to the *Grand Signior's* Dominions, if I should have occasion to go so far. Besides this, I was provided with two other Passes, one being Sign'd by the *French King's* Intendant, then residing at *Brussels*, and Counter-signed by

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by the Governors of all the Places of Strength thro' which I pass'd in my way from *Holland* to *Paris*, without the least mention made in them of that pretended Abjuration, which has made such a noise since; on the contrary, my Name, Character and Quality is express'd in it, without the least Ambiguity or Disguise. The other Pass is sign'd by the *French* King's own hand, and Counter-signed by his Chief Minister of State. In this Pass free leave is given me to go out of the King's Dominions, and that in the same Qualifications and Character I bore when I came into them. And to convince you that I did not travel *incognito*, the Governors of *Senlis* and *Lille* did not only examine my Pass and took notice of my being a Minister, but also the Governor of *Newport* entertain'd me very honorably the last Night when I was just leaving the *French* Territories, in company of a certain Brigadier of the *French* King's Horse-Guards, who happened to be an intimate Friend of the Governors. This Brigadeer's Name was *Pikel*, who being a Prisoner of War in *Holland*, had been in *France* upon his Parole, and went along with me the next Morning from *Newport* to *Ostend*, and kept me company till we came into these Provinces; where he has declared to several Persons, that all the way I travell'd in his company from *Paris* to *Amsterdam*, he called me always by the Name of a Minister; and that I had my Name entred under the same Qualification in the Books where the Coaches lye, and in all the Custom house Offices from *Paris* to the utmost Confines of the *French* Territories. My Name, Surname, and the Quality of my being a Minister, is also to be found in the Register of Strangers at Mr *d' Argensens*, Lieutenant General of the *Police* of the City of *Paris*.

If all this were not more than sufficient, I could alledge in my behalf the Evidence and Testimony of many Persons of Note in *Paris*, who used to Eat with me; of several Bishops, many Abbots, and other Ecclesiasticks, who used frequently to Converse with me, sometimes in private, sometimes in the publick Walks at *Paris*. Or if you put more confidence in their Philosophers and Mathematicians, I need only direct you to the Inn at the Sign of the *Crowned Faith* in *Richlieu-Street*; I am sure there are abundance of Men of Merit and Letters who resort thither daily, who, I dare say, will be

ready



ready to testify, that I appeared there at all times among them in a Protestant Ministers Dress; and that I was so far from disguising my Religion, that on the contrary they have heard me frequently speak as vigorously against the Abuses of the Church of *Rome*, as if I had been preaching or maintaining a controverted Point in a free Country, and in an Assembly of Protestants.

Besides these Testimonies of my Conversation in Publick, I am able to produce others (if it be requisite) of what I have done in private with many of the Protestants, that are still concealed in *Paris*. I never left off to strengthen their Faith by my daily Exhortations, till the very last Night before my Departure, and furnished them with a good number of Pieces, which I had published before, against the Church of *Rome*, and convey'd them into *France* by the same means I sent away from thence 3 or 4 Trunks full of Manuscripts, in spite of all the Vigilance of those that search without exception, every thing that is either imported into, or exported, out of the Kingdom.

After all this, *Sir*, I leave it to your Judgment, whether I ought to be in the least disturbed at these false Rumours that have been raised against my Reputation and my Ministry, under the imposture of a pretended Abjuration: For, as to what concerns the Manuscripts, they say I have conveyed out of *France*, I have told you already, and can prove it more plainly if there be occasion, that they are much mistaken if they believe that it was possible for me to have got them into my Possession, without the assistance of certain Persons of great Repute in the Church of *Rome*, who have entrusted me with them of their own accord, because they are secretly in their Hearts favourably disposed, and framing very advantageous Designs for our Holy Religion. *Sir*, I can give you immediate and convincing Proofs of it, if you will take the Pains to take a view of the Manuscripts which are entrusted with me, and which I keep in places of safety in these Provinces, to make use of them, according to the good Intentions of those who put them into my Hands.

The most considerable of these Manuscripts, as well Originals as Copies, I have got at *Rome* and in *Italy*, where I myself have spent 5 or 6 Years in comparing divers Pieces of

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great Moment. I have also at my proper charge, employed divers Transcribers in several Libraries of *Europe*, and among the rest that of the *Escorial* in *Spain*, and I have also met with some Friends, who have likewise entrusted me with divers other Pieces, taken out of the most secret Records of the *Jesuits*. I have by me 2 large Volumes in *Folio*, written by a certain *Jesuit*, a *Mandarin*, with his own hand, which positively contradict all that Father *le Comte* has told us concerning the Divinity, Philosophy, Policy and Rites of the *Chinese*, which has made so great a noise in Christendom, and is still the subject of no small Contests in the Court of *Rome*. I have, Sir, of late bestowed abundance of time in uncpyhrring many rare Manuscripts and most curious Letters, relating to the Council of *Trent*. The main Intrigues and underhand Designs of which have not been discovered to the World, either by *Paolo* or any of the other Historians, as I shall have occasion to shew in several Pieces of Consequence as soon as possibly I can be at leisure to put 'em to the Press. For, you must know, that some of my most intimate Friends, have prevailed with me to lay aside for a few Months that Piece, and to publish without any further delay the Council of the *Greeks* at *Jerusalem*, together with some other Tracts relating to the *Eastern* Church, by which it will most manifestly appear, that the Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, who set the famous Mr *Arnauld* at work upon this subject, in opposition to our most able Divines, and Mr *Clainde* of happy Memory, Minister of the Protestant Church of *Claude* in particular, have not acted like Men of Faith and Honour. 'Tis known to all the World, that they entred upon a Refutation of the Works of this Minister, by a numerous Collection of Attestations, which the Clergy and the Ambassadors of *France* had found means to get together in the *East*, where they met with certain mercenary Patriarchs, Bishops, and other Ecclesiasticks among the *Greeks*, who forg'd such Confessions of Faith as were thought most proper to contradict the Opinions of our Ministers relating to certain Points in question, wherein our Church is put either upon the same Level, or in opposition to that of the *Greeks*, which never adher'd to the Tenets of the *Latin* Church; so that it proved a thing impossible for our Divines to unfold this Riddle; and to shew as evidently [as I am able to do, what 's real and

what



what is suppositious, and among that great Collection of Formulars of Doctrine, which has been so long controverted betwixt us.

You know, Sir, that we caused a certain Confession of Faith to be printed at *Geneva* under the Title of the *Faith of the Eastern Church*, to shew the World, that the *Greeks*, who are independent on the Church of *Rome*, agree with us in Opinion. The Doctors of the *Popish Church* have had recourse to Forgeries, to invalidate this *Confession of Faith*, and the *Greeks* assembled at the last Council of *Jerusalem*, under their Patriarch *Dositheus*, have not only discovered it, but positively asserted, that *Cyril Lucar*, the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, never was of the same Opinion, as it is express'd in that *Confession of Faith*, Printed at *Geneva* under his Name; and with which they say, we falsely tax all their Churches, tho quite contrary to their true Sentiments.

This is doubtless one of the most weighty Controversies we ever were engaged in with the Church of *Rome* and the *Greeks* at the same time. They represent us as a Society of Impostors to the Christian *Eastern Churches*, as well as to those of the *Popish Communion*, since we drop'd that Controversy, upon their producing against us the Council of *Jerusalem*, which the Patriarch *Dositheus* delivered in Person to the *French Ambassador* at *Constantinople* in 1672. after he had been forced to leave *Jerusalem*. This Ambassador fail'd not to transmit it to the Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, and these to Mr *Arnaud*, who took care to have it translated by a Religious Person of the Congregation of *St Maur*: It was afterwards committed to the Custody of the *Benedictins* of that Convent, till a certain Person of this Society, touch'd with a remorse of Conscience at the Impostures of the Papists and *Greeks*, resolved to put it into my Hands, which he did, upon my promise not to mention his Name, whenever I should publish this Work; together with some others relating to the same Controversy. Sir, I can help you to the sight of the Original of this Council before long, tho I can't do it just at this time, because I have sent it a few Days since to some of my Friends who are not at the *Hague*, to take their advice concerning certain Difficulties that occur'd in the Translation. In the mean while, I desire you would communicate to me your real

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Sentiment of the Memorial which I send to you, concerning what Judgment ought to be made of the Patriarch *Lucar*, and his Confession of Faith, without any regard to these different Relations that have been given of it, because we are now obliged to produce nothing but Authentick Proofs, to put an end to this Question, and not to insist upon Conjectures or Probabilities, which hitherto have served only to increase the Dispute. I am in hopes, *Sir*, that the reading of this small Memorial will not be disagreeable to you, and that you will meet there with reasons sufficient to convince you, that this Patriarch has most justly deserved what he has acquired both among the *Greeks* and *Protestants*; since he has suffered such heavy Persecutions at *Constantinople*, for no other reason than his having maintain'd publickly our Doctrine, in conjunction with the Heads of the Clergy that depended on his Jurisdiction. You will also see in what manner he was protected by the Ambassadors of the *States General*, who, prompt'd by a holy Zeal for the Advancement of the Reign of *Jesus Christ*, at his Request sent into that Country for a great many Books, such as were thought most proper to engage both the *Greeks* and *Mahometans* to embrace our Religion.

The Court of *Rome* was so allarm'd thereat, that they set all their Engines at Work, to have this Patriarch deposed, which they effected so far, that he was degraded three several times, but as often found means to be restored to his Dignity; till at last the Pope engaged the *Jesuits* to act against him, who having a College at *Constantinople*, he furnished them with Money, to bring over the Great Men of the *Ottoman Court* into their Interest, who sacrific'd this Patriarch to the fury of his Enemies.

You may judge now, *Sir*, how many intricate Questions I am likely to meet with in my way, in order to set this matter in its true light, and to make an Apology for what some of our Ministers have asserted, concerning the Religion of the *Greeks*, who had no Dependency on the *Latin Church*, without being able to support their assertions with such Authentick Proofs, as were sufficient to stop the Mouths of our Adversaries. I have all the reason in the World to hope, that what I shall have occasion to alledge on account of this *Council of Jerusalem*, will be convincing enough to put them all into con-



confusion, it being all taken out of their own Works, which they can't have the Face to deny, without contradicting themselves.

I expect no less than to see their rage encrease against me, in proportion as they find me to prove successful in my design of engaging against them: I don't in the least doubt, but that they will redouble their Impostures to put a blemish upon my Works; nay, that they will not be sparing either of Daggers or Poison, to encompass my Destruction, if it be possible: They will not fail to send their Emisseries into these Provinces, to keep a watchful Eye over all my Motions, and to lay their Snares on all sides. I was told a few days ago, that they had laid a Project for a Prosecution against me, under pretence, that this Council of *Jerusalem* was stol'n out of the King's Library; and no doubt but these false pretences wherewith they intend to give a fair Colour to their Demands, tend to no less than to deprive me of these Manuscripts, as well as of several others, cost what it will: For they have dispatch'd a *Procurator* to the *Hague*, to form my Process upon that Account. I can't tell as yet whether there will be found among us some Men, who will be so ill advis'd, or simple, as to engage in it; but this I am sure of, that I am in a condition to make them repent of their rashness, if they dare attempt a Prosecution of this Nature. I can further assure you, that all these malicious Designs of the Papists and their Adherents, don't trouble me half so much, as it does to see some of our Brethren so forward to give ear to the Calumnies of our most cruel Enemies, and to proceed to that degree of Impudence and Ingratitude, as to joyn with my Adversaries against me, whilst I am labouring, with the hazard of my Life, to publish those things, which not only will prove very serviceable to their Reputation and Advantage, but also to the Establishment of that Religion, which they confess in all outward appearance, as well as we do. *Sir*, The ill Conduct and Behaviour of these Men, is so prejudicial both to the Interest of our Church and the Good of the Common-wealth, that I can't but stand amazed to see our selves so far destitute of a True Zeal for the Advancement of the Reign of *Jesus Christ*, as to suffer that our New Converts should be thus subject to the unjust Persecutions and Oppressions of the Papists; and that there should

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should not be wanting among those of our Communion, such as will lend them a helping hand; whereas there are scarce any to be met with, who will maintain their Cause and encourage them in their Sufferings. Can any thing be more strange, or more remote from the True Maxims of Christianity?

As for my self, Sir, I have had the good fortune to meet with certain Persons of a considerable Merit in all Places wherever I came, who have favour'd me with their powerful Protection; and I am very ready to own, that next to the Assistance of God Almighty, I must put you among those that have given me the most solid Consolations to allay the Bitterness of my Life; and 'tis for that reason I think my self the more obliged to wish, that it may be in my Power to be in any wise subservient to the Pious Designs of your Apostolick Zeal, under the auspicious Protection of the most Potent Sovereigns of this most flourishing State; and to testify, that I am with all possible acknowledgment and respect

Sir,

Your most Humble and most  
Obedient Servant,

At the Hague, Sept.  
2d. 1707.

J. Aymon, Minister.

*The Piece above inserted is so curious, so surprising, and contains so sincere an Account of a Matter wherein the Interest of the Reformed Religion is concern'd in the highest Manner, that the Gentlemen concern'd in this Miscellany think themselves happy in having the opportunity of publishing so valuable a Tract of this nice Nature to the World, and attesting their high Regard for that Ingenious, Learned and Pious Refugee the Author of it. The unmerited Aspersions which the Enemies of our purer Faith have thrown upon his Character, the Arts they have used to blacken his Reputation, and the Methods they have contrived to extinguish his surviving Labours, augment his Fame, which encreases by opposition, and darts its shining Beams thro' all the revenge of Hell and the Popish Faction. 'Tis true, he suffers for his Zeal, and so did the first Fathers of our Church; like them he suffers, whilst surrounded with Prosecutions, he protects our Religion from the Superstitious Idolatries of an Ignorant or Bigotted Clergy.*



A Continuation of the several Antiquities, supposed to be buried by the Romans; also of the most Remarkable Structures, Rarities, &c. in the City of London.

THE first that Mr Inigo Jones undertook was the Banqueting-House, in 1607 in King James the I. Days, at the charge of the States of *Holland*, (as it is reported) upon his delivering some Cautionary Towns into their Hands. Sir Peter Paul Rubens did the Painting on the Ceiling, which they also paid for. This Pompous building by him designed for the Entertainment of Ambassadors, so extreamly pleased his Majesty, that he was contented with it alone, altho' at first it was design'd to Build another like it on the other side, with a spacious Arch or Gateway between them.

King Charles the I. design'd to make it one of the finest Palaces in *Europe*, the Draught whereof I have seen done by Inigo Jones, and Webb, his Son in Law.

The next fine piece was the Church of St Pauls Covent Garden, and the Piazza, the Ceiling Piece in Prospective done by an Englishman, living in the said Parish, and Father to the late Ingenious Carver and Architect, Mr ——— Pierce, who Built St Clements Church. The next he Built was Queen-street, design'd at first for a Square. (said to be at the charge of the Society of the Jesuits) This I take to be the first Magnificent Street, the Houses are Spacious and Uniform; on the other side next little Queen-street, they began after the same manner, with 3 Flower de Lucas on the Wall, but went no further. These and Covent Garden were the design of the Earl of Arundel, who first brought building with Brick into use, (I mean private Houses) for St James's, Hampton Court, and Bridewell, were built of Brick long before, and there were no such Houses in London before 1605. His Lordship first brought

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brought Balconies into use, and first in *Covent Garden*, and at the corner of *Chandois-street* was the Sign of the Balcony, which Country People used much to stare at. I have seen at *St James's* and *Whitehall* fine twisted Work admirable performed in Chimneys in several Forms and Figures, all different. This *Jones* was Architect to the Earl of *Bedford*, and built that part that was a Terras Walk, and two Banqueting Houses at each end.

The Chapel in *Somerjet House* that fronts the *Thames*, was built by him or Mr *Web*, by which I am not certain, also the Water-gate; likewise the Chapel at *St James's* for the use of *Maria de Medice*, a very noble Structure. In *Lincolns-Inn Fields* he erected an House for the Marquis of *Winchester*, now inhabited by the Earl of *Linsey*. This was the next Square after *Covent Garden*, in and about *London*, afterwards were *Lincolns-Inn Fields*, *St James's*, *Bloomsbury*, *Leicester-Fields*, *Soho*, *Golden Square*, &c.

The next he built was *Goldsmith's Hall* in *Foster-lane*, in 16 . . all of Brick, and admirably contriv'd, considering the Ground it stood on. The outside endured the dreadful Fire in 1666, tho the inside was consumed, yet the Walls served again, which shew'd the Judgment of the Architects; the Vaults are the best that I ever saw.

But his admirable Art was shewn in building the Portico at the West end of *St Pauls Cathedral*, so admired by judicious Travellers, and it is rare to meet with any of those Cuts in Sir *William Dugdale* of the West, East, North and South views designed by him.

Something he design'd for the Cathedral Church at *Winchester*, and the Water-gate at *York House* in the *Strand*. He was complained of to the *Parliament* in 165 . by the Parishioners of *St Gregories* near *St Pauls*, for threatening to pull down their Church.

He left a great and curious Collection of Drawings and Designs, and noble Books of Architecture, which fell into the Hands of Mr *Oliver*, and are since dispersed. He wrote a History of *Stonehenge*, which Mr *Web* publish'd, with his Vindication against Dr. *Charleton*, and in it a short Account of his Life. He asserts that it was a Roman Building, and Dr. *Charleton* that it was Danish: *Web* vindicates him against the



the Doctor, and tells us of several *Roman Vessels* that were dug up there, and that *Sir Tho. Eliot* in his Dictionary mentions a piece of Lead that was dug up at that place, with an Inscription on it that all the learned Men in the Nation could make nothing of; but I confess my self of the Opinion of Mr *John Aubery*, who at the Commr'd of King *Charles the II.* wrote a Tract of the Antiquity of *Stonehenge*, *Long Compton* and *Auberg*, where are Stones of like Form, and it is his Judgment that they were erected before the *Romans* knew the Island of *Great Britain*, and that there were *Temples* in which the *Druids* Worship'd, which contradicts all that wrote before. I could wish the MSS. were printed, it is now in the hands of Mr *Ansham Churchill*. It seems to me that altho *Cæsar* makes the *Britains* rude and unpolished, yet that the old *Phenicians* trading with them so long for their Tin, must leave some of their Arts behind them, and why not Building? Sure I am, that when King *Charles the II.* met Mr *Aubery* at *Stonehenge* at his return from the *Bath*, was well satisfy'd with his Observations and Notions, and promis'd him Encouragement.

Mr *Inigo Jones* also built the Chapel in *Lincolns-Inn* on Arches after the *Gothick* manner, like *St Stephens* at *Westminster*, now the *House of Commons*, (a building much to be admir'd) with a Cloyster thereunto belonging, built by King *Henry VII.* *Jones* took his Model from hence. The Glass Windows are admirably design'd and curiously colour'd; done by Mr *Hall* a Painter in Glass, who formerly lived in *Fetter-lane*; and in *Lincoln College Chapel* in *Oxford* are such Windows. I am not certain whether he built the *Middle Temple Hall*, nor can determine whether he had any hand in that Church of *St Giles's* in the Fields, and *Tennet House* in *Aldersgate-street*; what other Publick Building he hath done I have not met with, but refer the Reader to the *Vindication of Stonehenge*, writ by his Son in Law Mr *Web*, wherein he had wrote his Life.

*We shall perhaps take another opportunity of being more particular.*

### The Extraordinary Structure of the Heart of a Human Foetus.

AS most things that are curious or singular in their Nature, are communicated to the *Academy*, Mr. *Chenriveau*, Doctor of Physick, brought thither the Heart of a *Human Foetus*, which he had dissected, and discovered in its Structure, (which was very *peculiar*) something that had a near relation to the point in question, among our Modern Physicians, concerning the *Oval hole*. This Heart had three *Ventricles*, which had a Communication with one another, in the same manner as we see it in that of a *Tortoise*. The *Right Ventricle* received, as is usually observed, the *Vena cava*, but not the *Pulmonary Artery*; and the *Left Ventricle* received the *Pulmonary Vein*, but not the *Aorta*, these two Vessels, viz. *Pulmonary Artery* and the *Aorta* being inserted within the *third Supernumerary Ventricle*. Their *Openings* were so disposed, that the *Blood* which from the *Right Ventricle* was carried into the *third*, was convey'd thence into the *Artery of the Lungs*, and that the *Blood*, which was carried into the same *third Ventricle* from the *Left Ventricle*, took its course into the *Aorta*. There was no Canal or Passage of Communication betwixt the *Pulmonary Artery* and the *lower Aorta*. This *Artery of the Lungs* was very small when it came out of the *third Ventricle*, and afterwards was divided into two Branches, the Diameter of each of which was as big again as that of the Trunk, which seem'd to intimate, that the *Blood*, which from the Heart was carried into the *Lungs*, not finding a Passage there, stopt in these Vessels and produced this *Dilatation*. The Diameter of the *Aorta* was as big again as that of the *Pulmonary Artery*. These Observations appear'd to be contrary to the Opinion of Mr *Mery*, but notice ought to be taken on the other hand, that the Structure of this

Heart



*Heart* was actually *Monstrous*. The Child had been living, and it was not in this case as it is with all others, in which there happens an alteration in the Heart after they are born, when the Blood alters its Course. For in this the Communication that was betwixt the *three Ventricles*, could not be subject to any alteration, because it was absolutely necessary, that the Blood as well of the *Right* as of the *Left Ventricle*, should be convey'd into the *third*, to meet the Arteries there. The whole Difference consists in this, that after the Birth of the Infant, the *Blood* would have made its Passage more freely and in much greater quantity thro' the *Lungs*, and the *Pulmonary Artery* would have had its equal share with the *Aorta*; but this Child, even tho' it had come to be a Man, would nevertheless have been no more than a *Fetus* in respect of its being in a condition to live without *Respiration*: For since it was impossible for the *Blood* to penetrate thro' the *Lungs*, it must of necessity have been carried into its old Channel of the *Aorta*; so that to the surprize of all the World, we should have seen a kind of *amphibious Man*, like a *Tortoise*; and if it had so happened, that some body or other among our Physicians had had so much Sagacity, as to guess at the *Existency* of these *three Ventricles* and their *Communication*, 'tis more than probable that his Supposition would scarce have met with any credit among the rest.

*Upon Anatomical Injections.*

'Tis to be observed, that those Vessels which convey the *Blood* and other *Juices* thro' the Body, are most strangely entangled and complicated within one another, by their vast numbers and multiplicity, which is almost infinite in the very smallest part of any Creature; sometimes they are hidden from our sight, either because they are so exceeding small, or else because they fold and cling together, after the Creature ceases to live. 'Tis this that has engaged our Modern *Anatomists* to contrive certain Injections of such Liquors, as being once convey'd into these Channels, are carried forward to the very extremities of their least Branches, that so by extending their *Tuniques*, they may become sensible Objects of our sight, and that in their Natural and Primitive Shape. But after all, these.

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these Injections are subject to no small difficulties, unless they are prepared of such Liquors as flow thro' these Vessels with an easie Course, without burning the Vessels thro' their heat in their Passage, and such, as being once cooled and coagulated, will remain there without breaking the Vessels. A great deal of care must also be taken to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from the Air, which being enclosed within the Vessels, and suddenly dilated by the heat of the injected Liquids, either breaks these small *Tubuli* or Channels, or at least prevents the injection from penetrating thro' all the innermost Recesses and Passages. Mr. *Homberg* reflecting upon these Inconveniencies, has contrived a way to prevent them by a certain Metallick mixture, not subject to the same difficulties as the common Injections are, as also by a certain Machine of a new Invention to void the Air, the better to promote the effects of his *Anatomical Injections*: For it is of no small advantage in a thousand Occasions, to have the absolute Government of the quantity of the Air, according as less or more of it is requir'd in certain Operations, and the Invention of this Secret is none of the most inconsiderable among many others that our Modern *Physitians* glory in.

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F I N I S.